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PAIGI

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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FUEL INDICATOR SHOWS FUEL IN TANK. EXTINGUISHED WITHOUT LIFTING BURNER. ADJUSTING OF FLAME TO ANY DESIRED HEIGHT.

FRIEDMANN JERUSALEM

FULL GUARANTEE FOR EACH UNIT!

Marginal Column

By EBY LAQUIN

THERE is a large and growing Egyptian emigration — an exodus of many officers, students who do not return, as well as people who manage to leave Egypt on some pretext and do not rush back politically by this emigration is not united and has little if any weight. But strange news about the emigration of the Cairo rulers emanates from the recent arrivals from Egypt — strange even after making the usual allowances for these tales and comparing them with what was known before. In Israel as a rule the attitude of the junta towards that country is too frequently taken as an eccentric deviation from an otherwise normal (by Arab or Middle Eastern standards) behavior, a closer look at the behaviour of the Cairo junta towards their neighbours tends to show that it is not normal at all.

THE other day, for instance, they picked a quarrel with Ethiopia. There is no objective reason whatever for this new dispute. Even those people who argue day in day out that the Egyptian attitude towards Israel is a consequence of an Israeli attack (like "The Times" correspondent in Cairo) will find it difficult to point to a danger of an Ethiopian invasion. Be that as it may, the Egyptian press and radio is now engaged in attacking Ethiopia. What is the strange activity of the Ethiopian army in Khartoum? What about the Ethiopian mediation between the rival parties in the Sudan? Why does Ethiopia assist the Sudan? All this is, of course, explained as a sinister intrigue threatening Egyptian national rights and so on.

OR take the new government in the Yemen, which does not differ at all from the old government, apart from being less subservient to Cairo. It is now daily attacking the Cairo newspapers and the "Voice of the Arabs" broadcasts. The cause of the Yemen comes next in importance to the cause of the Yemeni Premier, as if it were his private income. He has never put one brick to another, helped a poor man. An Arab leader who could invade Palestine if given 10,000 Yemeni soldiers (!). But the Yemen army is neglected, moved to revolt, and is expected to be fired to cook his food. This is what caused the army to rebel recently. All this may be perfectly true, but it is not the cause of the Yemeni Premier, only on a much larger scale. The King of Saudi Arabia, however, is a very rich man, and the junta does not dare to offend him, of course.

GENERALLY speaking, the junta believes that Egypt belongs to the Arab world, and if it has not yet been generally recognized it will be so in the near future. Relations with other Middle Eastern countries are therefore not of great importance in the eyes of the junta. As for America and Russia, well, they can be played off against each other. The Americans especially are very glib and can easily be threatened. As for Russia, the Cairo press published the following declaration by Shepilov, the "Pravda" editor and newly appointed secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, who was in Cairo for last month's celebrations: "Egypt's policy is based on social principles and aims at looking forward to reform and progress." The Egyptian press being what it is, it appears unlikely that the Egyptian government intended in this very form. But it is a fact that a Moscow broadcast in Arabic during the very same week in July 1955, congratulated the Egyptian people and regime "in view of their great struggle for peace and friendship with all nations."

AT a distance of several thousand kilometers it may perhaps be possible to misjudge Egyptian foreign policy completely. From closer quarters, however, Egyptian foreign policy remains a major and constant source of danger. The other day, Jamal Abdul Nasser confirmed in a talk with a British correspondent, what his colleague Anwar Sadat had openly declared long ago, that he wanted a regime on the fascist pattern for Egypt. There has never been and can never be a fascist regime with a peaceful foreign policy. One should not pay too much attention to the fact that some people in East and West testify to the junta's peaceful intentions. This is not the first time they are mistaken.

QUARRES, NEW U.S. AIR SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters). — President Eisenhower today nominated as Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. Donald Quarles, leading figure in the man-made satellite project and Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development. He is a 61-year-old Republican. He will succeed Mr. Harold Talbot, who resigned on August 1, effective this Saturday, after the Senate Investigations Subcommittee has inquired into his business interests. The appointment will be subject to Senate confirmation when Congress reconvenes in January.

Doctors See Room For Negotiation On Guri Report

JERUSALEM Post Staff

The Central Committee of the General Medical Association decided in Haifa last night to continue their struggle for higher salaries but to postpone calling a general strike until the Government clarifies its position on the Guri Report at next Sunday's session of the Cabinet. The Committee expressed dissatisfaction with the Report, but felt that it left scope for negotiations on its recommendations.

The Cabinet held a special meeting in Jerusalem yesterday to deal with the findings of the general medical strike. Kufat Holim doctors decided to implement their decision to join the go-slow campaign unless negotiations for pay adjustments begin at once and achieve results within a fortnight.

All Will Resist

In Tel Aviv on Wednesday night, Municipal doctors decided at a mass meeting to resign en masse in protest against low pay. The date for this action was to depend on the decision of yesterday's Central Committee meeting.

Municipal doctors explained at their rally that they could not work properly under the conditions resulting from the passive resistance campaign. During the two months in which the campaign has been in effect at the Municipal Hadasah hospital, medical services have been so restricted that the patients have been badly affected, they said.

The doctors felt that it would be better for them all to resign than to be forced to work under the conditions.

Apart from the Municipal Hadasah hospital, district, and school clinics and maternity hospitals would be involved.

Israel Complains to U.N. On Seizure of Boat at Suez

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Israel today filed a protest to the Security Council against Egypt for detaining a Dutch vessel bound for Haifa from Massawa and confiscating part of her cargo on July 10.

Yesterday's action came in a formal letter to Mr. C. de Freitas Valle of Brazil, this month's President of the Council, from Mr. Moshe R. Kischin, Israel's Acting Permanent Representative to the U.N. It concerned the seizure by the Egyptian authorities in Port Said of the Netherlands freighter the s.s. Fedala. The vessel was released on July 10 and permitted to continue her voyage.

The letter said that a motor car, belonging to an Israeli, was removed from the vessel and confiscated, and it charged Egypt with flagrant interference with a merchant vessel peacefully and legitimately plying its business in the Suez Canal.

The letter pointed out that the latest incident shows the "purposeful and arbitrary manner" in which Egypt continues to obstruct the Security Council resolution of September 1949 on Suez Canal shipping. It did not ask for a meeting of the Council on the issue but requested circulation of the letter among Council members.

It also recalled the continued detention in Egypt of the Israeli vessel, the Bat Golin, held by Egypt since last September.

'Hebrew Must Become 2nd Diaspora Language'

'Hebrew must become the second language spoken by the Jews of the Diaspora. The propagation of Hebrew culture is the only means of averting the spiritual danger to the existence of the Jewish people abroad,' Prof. Y. Klausner insisted at the final meeting of the Second World Hebrew Congress in Jerusalem last night. He made a moving appeal to the congress to abandon platitudes and to formulate one central purpose for the Jewish Diaspora, the striking enough to shock the Jews of the Diaspora into realization of their need.

Among the resolutions passed unanimously was the decision to convert the World Hebrew Congress into a movement with a mass membership and establishing officers and an organizational framework. The voting on the resolution was constantly interrupted by complaints from the representatives on points of order, and although the resolutions were accepted unanimously, there were a large number of abstentions as the proceedings went on into the early hours of this morning.

Dr. K.K. Barovsky chaired the meeting, and Prof. A. Tartakover, of the World Jewish Congress, was chairman of the Standing Committee and presented the resolutions.

NEW SOVIET TRADE SECRETARY CHOSEN

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuters). — The Central Trade Union Council of the Soviet Union has released its Secretary, Mr. V. G. Gorkhin, to take up other work and elected Mr. V. I. Prokhorov to the post, TASS announced today.

France, Libya Sign Friendship Treaty

TRIPOLI, Thursday (Reuters). — A 20-year treaty of friendship between France and Libya, providing for the evacuation of French forces from Fezzan Province, was signed here shortly before midnight last night.

Chief Ministers Cold To Grandval Plan

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters). — None of the 15 ministers present at the Coordinating Committee on North Africa, meeting today to discuss the "last chance" Grandval plan for settlement of the Moroccan crisis, supported the project, it was learned today.

Resident-General Gilbert Grandval strongly defended his plan which urges the replacement of Sultan Mohammed V by a French monarch, but the Foreign Minister, Mr. Antoine Pinay, and the Defence Minister, Gen. Pierre Koenig, as those most firmly opposed to such a settlement.

Premier Edgar Faure has not committed himself, and is expected to act as referee between the opposing sides to save his Government from splitting over the issue.

It is thought that if M. Grandval insisted on his proposals some ministers would resign. His views are being backed by Governor-General Jacques Soustelle of Algeria, and Governor-General Boyer de la Tour of Tunisia, both of whom are concerned about the adverse effect on their territories if the Government fails to reach a Moroccan settlement.

Meanwhile, clashes in Algeria resulted in the killing of 20 outlaws in the past 24 hours, while the security forces lost five killed. An army spokesman said yesterday that the army had destroyed a security unit were murdered by rebels after being captured during a running battle in the mountains.

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Israel, Syria to Give Names of Detainees

Israel and Syria agreed at an informal meeting in Moscow on Wednesday to exchange lists of each other's detainees. The Arab News Agency reports.

According to Major Bakri Karatouh, senior Syrian M.A.C. delegate, Israel stated that there were six Syrian civilians detained in Israel for military reasons. He said, "disclaimed any knowledge of Syrian Army officers in detention since the War of Liberation."

The Syrian delegation announced that, at the next meeting, on August 18, it would hand to Israel a list containing the names of Israeli detainees in Syria. Major Karatouh repeated that Israel gave Syria the true facts about Colonel Ibrahim Kam Elmas, the four Israeli soldiers held in Syria will not be released.

Turkey-Iraqi Agreement Against Communism

BAGHDAD, Thursday (Reuters). — Said Kasas, Minister of Interior, said today that Turkey and Iraq had agreed to an agreement against Communism.

He also said that Turkey was seeking to establish full cooperation for maintaining order and security along the Turkish-Iraqi border.

The Iraqi Minister of Economy, heading a trade delegation, arrived in Ankara last night, Ankara Radio announced. The delegation was to be members of the illegal Socialist Revolution Movement, appeared before a Baghdad criminal court today. The men were arrested during raids on what are alleged to be two revolutionary cells and printing plants.

Hizkiah Shabbtai, Israel's Oldest Rabbi, Dies at 96

The death yesterday morning of Rabbi Hizkiah Shabbtai, the oldest rabbi in Israel, Chief Rabbi of the Jerusalem Sephardi community and a member of the Rabbinical Council.

Rabbi Shabbtai was born in Salonica 96 years ago. A former Chief Rabbi of Jaffa, and President of the Jerusalem Rabbinical Council, he was also a prominent member of the Sephardi communities of Tripoli and Aleppo, where he lived for some years. He was the author of "Divrei Hizkiah."

The funeral in the afternoon at the Sanhedria Cemetery was attended by the Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. M. Shapira, and the two Chief Rabbis, who delivered eulogies.

LYDIA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Mrs. William O. Douglas, wife of the Supreme Court Justice Douglas, arrived here tonight for a two-week visit. "I have come to visit my husband's grave," she said. Mrs. Douglas is accompanied by Miss Josephine Black, daughter of Supreme Court Justice Black.

4 Foreign Ministers To Meet in October

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The Foreign Ministers of the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain and France are to meet in Geneva on October 27, it was announced today simultaneously here and in Moscow, London and Paris.

The meeting is a follow-up to the Big Four Heads-of-Government conference in Geneva last month and will discuss in detail the topics then dealt with in principle.

It has been agreed according to today's announcement, that the meeting will be served by a joint secretariat of the four powers.

66 Die as Two U.S. Craft Crash

STUTTGART, Thursday (Reuters). — Sixty-six American soldiers and airmen died today in Germany's worst air disaster when two Flying Boxcar troop transports collided in mid-air and crashed into a wooded 300-metre west of Stuttgart. There were no survivors.

The two aircraft were part of a nine-plane flight which had just taken off from Echterdingen airfield near Stuttgart, with troops of the U.S. 7th Army on board.

One plane, flying on the right of a tight formation of three, developed engine trouble at an altitude of 1,200 metres. It lost height, then fell again suddenly in front of the aircraft in the centre of the formation. The two planes collided, and the first plunged to earth immediately, followed a minute later by the second.

U.S. Army helicopters from Stuttgart picked up the scene and nothing but a few pieces of wreckage. Fire engines were tonight fighting to put out the blaze which had spread to trees around the wreckage.

The disaster is the fourth worst in aviation history.

Sudan Rushing Army Support to South

The Sudanese Government has begun sending airborne army reinforcements to the south to crush subversive movements, it was learned today from Khartoum.

It said that the Government has grounded all Sudan Airways planes in preparation "for an emergency" in southern Sudan.

25 DIE IN OHIO BUILDING BLAST

ANDOVER, Ohio, Thursday (UP). — At least 25 persons were known to be dead and an undetermined number were missing as rescue teams worked today to recover victims from the wreckage of a block-long building leveled by a violent explosion and fire last night. Twenty bodies have been recovered, most of them burned beyond recognition.

Fifteen other victims were taken to hospitals, all in either critical or serious condition.

The deafening blast ripped through the two-story brick structure at the height of a severe rain and electrical storm. The cause is being investigated.

Seoul Asks U.S. Guards Not To Protect Truce Inspectors

SEOUL, Thursday. — The South Korean Government tonight asked the U.S. Army to withdraw its troops guarding the neutral truce inspectors, as angry Koreans demanded the expulsion of the Czech and Polish members.

More than 3,000 Koreans besieged the tiny Wolmi Island where the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is stationed and demonstrated for the eighth day. They were massed at the gate of the 800-metre security zone.

Dr. Hongkue Karl, President Syngman Rhee's official spokesman, issued a statement "to make it clear that the Commission is not to be used as a base for the withdrawal of the American troops to withdraw their troops from the island."

He stated that the demonstrators merely want to meet the inspectors and ask them to leave by midnight on Saturday.

Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, U.S. Army commander, today visited President Rhee and was told that the South Korean ultimatum to the neutral group to leave by Saturday night.

The Commission met yesterday and was scheduled to deliver a reply to the Military Armistice on the Korean accusation of spying as it is not allowed to refer directly to the Government.

Meanwhile, the representatives of the 16 nations which fought under the U.N. flag in Korea held an emergency meeting on the Korean political situation. It was the first full meeting of the Allies since last February, and listened to a report from the U.S. authorities on the outbreak of rioting. (UP, Reuters).

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Peking Radio broadcast an official statement denouncing the South Korean Government for its effort to expel the Neutral Nations Commission supervising the Korean armistice agreement. It holds the U.S. responsible for taking "effective measures immediately to stop the threatened action of the Syngman Rhee clique."

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Russia Reveals Secret Data On Atomic Fission Research

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuters). — Russian scientists today gave the world's top atom experts a mass of hitherto top secret data on Soviet nuclear experiments. They sprang a surprise on delegates from 72 countries at the Atomic for Peace Conference here by giving detailed measurements from their experiments in atomic fission — the heart of an atomic explosion — facts which so far have been cloaked in strictest secrecy by both East and West.

A Western delegate commented: "The atomic curtain in fundamental physics between East and West is now completely down." Never before had such a wealth of detail in such exact terms been collected and exchanged between the world's leading scientists.

Dr. M. S. Kossadsky gave the long list of highly technical data and measurements which in the main complemented those made in the West. A Western delegate said it would have been "quite impossible" for the Russians to have amassed such knowledge as the result of information obtained by spies.

Physicists from Russia, Britain, the U.S., and other Eastern and Western states were meeting for the second time in Geneva for the Atomic for Peace Conference. They discussed scientific investigation carried out both in the East and West since the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima 10 years ago. In particular, they examined the process of atomic fission itself and how it divides its energy.

How Atomic Piles Can 'Run Away'

GENEVA, Thursday (UP). — A new term has entered the language of the atomic age — "run-away." It means an atomic power plant suddenly going out of control, possibly blasting itself to deadly dust and hurling radioactive clouds into the air around scientists. The atomic for-peace conference yesterday referred to this industrial peril of the future.

Dr. J. M. A. Lenihan, a British physicist whose job is applying atomic power for peace, explained that a runaway is an atomic furnace of peacetime trying to act like its parent of wartime, the A-bomb — a terrifyingly simple answer.

Conclusions of the theoretical and experimental data presented yesterday by the American, British, and Russian scientists show that to understand how a pile can run away, it must be remembered that a reactor is just an atomic bomb in slow motion. This is not a natural state, for the activity of a pile must be always slow, or falling, or it falls too low, the pile shuts down, if it rises too high, the pile blows up. The explosive reaction is restrained in the normal way by control rods and other safety devices, but these like any other machine, can go wrong, and it is therefore possible for a pile to go out of control.

Pakistan's Government Coalition Sworn In

KARACHI, Thursday (UP). — An 11-member two-party Cabinet, under Mr. Chaudri Mohammed Ali, was sworn in by the Governor-General of Pakistan today, four days after Mr. Mohammed Ali resigned the premiership when his party, the Muslim League, rejected his leadership.

The new Cabinet has five members of the Muslim League, five of the United Front, the new Prime Minister's party, and one independent who supports the Muslim League.

Five of the Ministers were in the last Cabinet. One surprise addition is Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huk who had been described by Mr. Mohammed Ali as a "traitor" because he advocated the independence of East Pakistan.

Mr. Chaudri Ali has promised to extend his Cabinet later and is holding the door open for the Awami League, now the chief opposition. (Reuters, UP).

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The studs — similar to the metal buttons driven into the road at pedestrian crossings — had been filled with radioactive metal. Separately, they are harmless, but if brought together would emit injurious rays.

Portuguese Expel 6 Indian Marchers

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All were expelled across the frontier except the leader, the communique added, but without saying what had happened to him. It added that about a hundred persons demonstrated along the border before the party crossed.

A mass march by 2,000 persons demonstrators into Goa is being planned for India's independence day, next Monday.

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Polio Epidemic in Massachusetts

BOSTON, Massachusetts, Thursday (Reuters). — An emergency appeal for nurses was issued in Massachusetts today as 68 new polio cases were reported in a single day and officials admitted for the first time that the disease had reached epidemic proportions.

The new cases brought the State total for the year so far to 1,108, compared with only 108 by the same time last year. Three deaths yesterday, when 112 new cases were reported, brought the death toll to 34.

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New Substances In Cancer Treatment

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A group of American scientists said in a paper that research workers in Europe and America had reported some very favorable results in treating cancer with colloidal radioactive gold. It could be injected into growths or into the bloodstream, but control of the disease appeared temporary and the treatment was not curative.

Recent studies had shown that other isotopes, less expensive and less hazardous to handle than gold, could also be used. These substances, yttrium and lutetium, produced a different type of irradiation which may have certain advantages over gold, the doctors stated.

An eminent Soviet radiologist, Dr. A. V. Koslov, reported that radio isotopes were being used in many Soviet medical centres to treat malignant and non-malignant tumors. Russia was making short-lived isotopes which could be directly introduced into the tumour, hence carried out both in the East and West since the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima 10 years ago. In particular, they examined the process of atomic fission itself and how it divides its energy.

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JAPAN IN GATT

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuters). — Japan was today officially admitted to GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. She will become a full operating member of the organization on September 30.

LYDIA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Mrs. William O. Douglas, wife of the Supreme Court Justice Douglas, arrived here tonight for a two-week visit. "I have come to visit my husband's grave," she said. Mrs. Douglas is accompanied by Miss Josephine Black, daughter of Supreme Court Justice Black.

Russia Reveals Secret Data On Atomic Fission Research

New Substances In Cancer Treatment

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuters). — Medical science has new radioactive substances for use in cancer treatment, the conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was told here today.

A group of American scientists said in a paper that research workers in Europe and America had reported some very favorable results in treating cancer with colloidal radioactive gold. It could be injected into growths or into the bloodstream, but control of the disease appeared temporary and the treatment was not curative.

Recent studies had shown that other isotopes, less expensive and less hazardous to handle than gold, could also be used. These substances, yttrium and lutetium, produced a different type of irradiation which may have certain advantages over gold, the doctors stated.

An eminent Soviet radiologist, Dr. A. V. Koslov, reported that radio isotopes were being used in many Soviet medical centres to treat malignant and non-malignant tumors. Russia was making short-lived isotopes which could be directly introduced into the tumour, hence carried out both in the East and West since the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima 10 years ago. In particular, they examined the process of atomic fission itself and how it divides its energy.

How Atomic Piles Can 'Run Away'

GENEVA, Thursday (UP). — A new term has entered the language of the atomic age — "run-away." It means an atomic power plant suddenly going out of control, possibly blasting itself to deadly dust and hurling radioactive clouds into the air around scientists. The atomic for-peace conference yesterday referred to this industrial peril of the future.

Dr. J. M. A. Lenihan, a British physicist whose job is applying atomic power for peace, explained that a runaway is an atomic furnace of peacetime trying to act like its parent of wartime, the A-bomb — a terrifyingly simple answer.

Conclusions of the theoretical and experimental data presented yesterday by the American, British, and Russian scientists show that to understand how a pile can run away, it must be remembered that a reactor is just an atomic bomb in slow motion. This is not a natural state, for the activity of a pile must be always slow, or falling, or it falls too low, the pile shuts down, if it rises too high, the pile blows up. The explosive reaction is restrained in the normal way by control rods and other safety devices, but these like any other machine, can go wrong, and it is therefore possible for a pile to go out of control.

Pakistan's Government Coalition Sworn In

KARACHI, Thursday (UP). — An 11-member two-party Cabinet, under Mr. Chaudri Mohammed Ali, was sworn in by the Governor-General of Pakistan today, four days after Mr. Mohammed Ali resigned the premiership when his party, the Muslim League, rejected his leadership.

The new Cabinet has five members of the Muslim League, five of the United Front, the new Prime Minister's party, and one independent who supports the Muslim League.

Five of the Ministers were in the last Cabinet. One surprise addition is Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huk who had been described by Mr. Mohammed Ali as a "traitor" because he advocated the independence of East Pakistan.

Mr. Chaudri Ali has promised to extend his Cabinet later and is holding the door open for the Awami League, now the chief opposition. (Reuters, UP).

Seoul Asks U.S. Guards Not To Protect Truce Inspectors

SEOUL, Thursday. — The South Korean Government tonight asked the U.S. Army to withdraw its troops guarding the neutral truce inspectors, as angry Koreans demanded the expulsion of the Czech and Polish members.

More than 3,000 Koreans besieged the tiny Wolmi Island where the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is stationed and demonstrated for the eighth day. They were massed at the gate of the 800-metre security zone.

Dr. Hongkue Karl, President Syngman Rhee's official spokesman, issued a statement "to make it clear that the Commission is not to be used as a base for the withdrawal of the American troops to withdraw their troops from the island."

He stated that the demonstrators merely want to meet the inspectors and ask them to leave by midnight on Saturday.

Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, U.S. Army commander, today visited President Rhee and was told that the South Korean ultimatum to the neutral group to leave

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi, who visited the new excavations at Beit Shimon on Wednesday, was the first guest to see the newly discovered burial caves. The President was guided around the site by the Director of the excavations, Dr. N. Avigad.

Mr. Ben-Zvi also toured Beit Shimon and talked with several residents.

Mr. Moshe Shapira, Minister of Interior, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, attended a reception for the Friends of the Hebrew University at the Z.O.A. House on Wednesday. Also present were the President of the University, Dr. F. Churgin, Prof. J. Lohstein, Rabbi M. Kirschbaum, President of the Jewish Organization of America, and Dr. T. Bar-Ilan, son of the late Rabbi Bar-Ilan, after whom the University is named.

Mr. Jose Luis de Rego, the Brazilian author and journalist, here as the guest of the Israeli-Brazil Cultural Association, received on Wednesday evening by Mr. Moshe Tuv, head of the Latin American Division in the Foreign Ministry. Mr. de Rego will spend a week touring the country to collect material for his newspaper column, which is syndicated throughout Brazil.

Mr. Israel Brodie, wife of the Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth and Hon. Vice-President of the British Federation of Women Zionists, met members of the World and Israel WIZO Executives at the Tel Aviv WIZO club yesterday.

ARRIVALS: Mr. Yacov Grev, of the Soil Conservation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, after a year in Arizona and New Mexico in the U.S. where he studied natural pastures, Mr. Gerold Frank and daughter, from New York, for a visit.

DEPARTURES: Dr. Elhanan Tushnet, formerly Internal Diseases Specialist at the University of Colorado in Argentina and now a resident of Pittsburgh, Latin America, left for lecture tour.

BIRTH

ALLON: To Gerry (nee Perla), wife of Hershah Allon of the Histadrut, Tel Aviv, on Thursday, Aug. 11, 1955 - a son, brother to Alex, Tully and Daphne Ruth.

New Nurses School At Sha'arei Zedek Soon

To mark the return of Dr. Falk Schlesinger, Director of Sha'arei Zedek Hospital, a tea party was given yesterday at the hospital for the Sha'arei Zedek Women's Organization.

Dr. Schlesinger reported that he had found many new supporters for the hospital during his travels abroad, and that the day-to-day upkeep of the hospital, which is now being expected to be raised locally.

Mrs. Gad Frankin was in the chair and also reported on the activities of the Women's Organization.

British Ambassador At 'Anglo-Saxon' Village

KPAR MORDECHAI Thursday. Cricket and cows were among the topics of conversation between British and Jewish settlers in the "Anglo-Saxon" settlement near Geder, and the British Ambassador and Mrs. John Nichols who visited the village this morning.

The guests, accompanied by Mr. S. Tadmor, Director of the Israel office of the Federation, visited several houses, the settlement grocery shop and a barn. In the community center, Mrs. Nichols was presented with locally grown pink roses, they chatted informally with the settlers.

OBITUARY

MAX SILVERSTEIN
NEWARK, New Jersey, Thursday (Reuter). - Mr. Max Silverstein, co-founder of the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress, died here yesterday aged seventy.

He was a member of the presidium of the first World Jewish Congress at Geneva in 1905.

THE S.S. KADES left Haifa for Turkey yesterday with 250 passengers. The ship is expected this morning with nearly 1,900 immigrants and 116 tourists and returning residents.

Summer Institute Youngsters Consider Coming Back to Settle

By MALKA RABINOWITZ

Along the square pavilion of the Beit Hakerem Seminary in Jerusalem, preparations were proceeding for a giant rally of all Jewish Agency summer seminary groups that would be held the next day. College girls from the U.S. dressed in gaily colored sports clothes, were painting posters and hammering nails alongside young men, whose beards were obviously summer enterprises to be removed before returning home to New York or Amsterdam. Seated alone, at a small table spread with air letters, a girl covered her pen with a face-off expression, suddenly bewildered perhaps, at finding herself 6,000 miles from home.

"Suppose I came here with an M.A. degree, what kind of a job could I get with the Foreign Ministry?" asked an earnest voice with a mid-western accent. The questioner was one of a group of 10 gathered around a PATWA table, one of whom was explaining job opportunities in this country. Employment in the Foreign Ministry seemed an alluring prospect, mostly from the group and the PATWA man explained that the field was limited. "Would you suggest that I drop internal relations and take up economics?" the first questioner asked. "I would say that for the next five years at least, economics was the better field."

"On a blanket nearby a group of chattering girls were at their air letters. 'What's another word for fabulous?' one of them asked. Mr. Yehuda Goodman, the military manager of the Summer Institute for the Jewish Agency's Youth and Hehalutz Department, was in the large, round-robin check-list of names and answering several questions at once. He finally led this reporter off to a quiet corner of a huge auditorium where Prime Minister Moshe Sharett would address the rally the next morning.

Too Much Clothes

There were 340 young people in the Summer Institute, Mr. Goodman said, mostly from the U.S., the others from Canada, France, Britain and the Scandinavian countries. The average age was 22. The group had arrived on July 12 and would leave on August 22. They had toured the Negev and Galilee, had heard lectures from experts in various fields and immediately after the rally the next day would leave to spend 10 days in various kibbutzim. Accommodations were dormitory style, 10 or 12 to a room. Everybody had brought too much clothing but Goodman said he gave you extra clothes to make them comfortable.

Many of the group spoke English. How many of the participants in the previous six institutes had stayed on or returned? Goodman gave you extra figures. Mr. Goodman said.

PLANS FOR FRENCH VERSION OF RASHI

Rashi's famous commentary on the Bible is to be translated into French, to mark the 500th anniversary of his death in 1160. A letter to this effect was received by Dr. S. Kahana, Director General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, from Rabbi Y. Kaplan.

In Israel, a number of activities are being organized by the Ministry of Religious Affairs during this year in memory of the great commentator. Arrangements are also being made for the translation of Rashi's work into French, over the Worms Synagogue to Jerusalem.

Where to go

TODAY

Jerusalem: Your Lunch and Dinner at Herta's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4130. Excellent food and service. Open establishment in Israel. Tel. 4130. Will be served at the terrace.

Exhibitions: "Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition, on the ground floor of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-11. Also tomorrow.

The Museum and the Library of the Department of Antiquities will be closed until further notice due to building repairs.

1. The Hermann Struckman Hall of Contemporary Art, 2. Gallery of portraits of famous Jews, 3. French Paintings and Sculptures from the Collection of the Museum, 4. Preliminary in Great Britain - air photographs of archaeological sites, 5. Exhibition of the Month: A gold medal of the year 1954 of the Jewish boy to Amsterdam. Borelei, Museum, 9-11.

Tomorrow: 10-11. Watercolor and Drawings by Melitta Shiller. "Nova Studio" Art Gallery, 9. Museum Avenue, 10-11. 2-5. Also tomorrow 10-12.

Tours: University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Tel. 2222. 10-11 a.m.

Flower Show: Keren Hayasod, for tourists and visitors, 11-12 a.m.

Exhibitions: On Carillon by Yohanan Ben-Haim, by Yehuda Ben-Haim, and three Southern Indian dances. On records, sonata for violin and piano, by Yehuda Ben-Haim, by Schubert. Public welcome. Y.O.A., 4-5 p.m.

Exhibitions: 1. Brazilian Architecture, 2. Paintings by M. Avniel & Ben-Haim, 3. Lamps and Metal Sculptures, 4. Works of the French painter, Georges Rouault, 5. 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tel. Aviv Museum.

Stage Decor: by the Living Artist, Stage Entrance Hall of the New Chamber Theatre, 4 Rehov Nahmani.

HAHARIYA
Theatrical Operation Theatre, "Laila" with Rita Karen, the Broadway Star, Mercaz.

TOMORROW
Jerusalem: Lectures: "King of Fish and Blood" - A. Moore, 11 a.m. "Bible for the People" - Dr. David Aviner, 6 p.m. Beit Hakerem.

Recorded Music: Saturday Music, Sonatas 4 and 5, by Raynor Taylor, Firebird Hall Suite, by Stravinsky. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 11 a.m.



The Diplomatic Representative of Israel in Athens, Mr. Abraham Daron (right), has visited the Hellenic Deputy Prime Minister Mr. P. Kanellopoulos (left) for the service and facilities granted by the Greek authorities to the members of the Israel Investigation Commission after the shooting down by the Bulgarians of the El Al plane. Photo Greek Press Service, Athens.

Histadrut Described Canada Now Scene Of 'Uranium Rush'

By a Special Correspondent
BOULDER, Colorado, Aug. 4 (By Airmail). - An extraordinarily well-integrated programme was presented at the Labour Education Conference at the YMCA Camp at Estes Park, Colorado, at the end of July. Labour delegates from England, Germany, Israel, Italy, Pakistan, Sweden, spoke on conditions in their home countries.

Joel Solomon, of the University of Chicago, explained labour's status in free trade - without dollars from sales to the U.S., other countries, since not buy U.S. products, since most of the gold in the world has been dug up only to be reburied in Fort Knox.

Morris Garney of the University of Colorado used Colorado as an example to show how to study an area. He superimposed on the physical map of the province a map of the political, production, and finally a cultural and an interregional map, to show how to coordinate and use this information for better living.

Goodwin Watson of Columbia acted as moderator at the last session to help form the delegates to a series of the week's lectures and discussions.

Israel Delegates

Each of the visiting delegates gave an informative talk. The Israeli delegates were Moshe (Mike) Bakulsky, formerly of The Jerusalem Post, now of Histadrut House in New York. Mr. Bakulsky described the multiple functions of Histadrut in not only organizing workers, but also founding kibbutzim and the Histadrut child health schools, draining marshes and inaugurating social welfare programs.

It was interesting to note the kind of questions the American delegates asked him. "What about widows' strikes?" Jurisdictional disputes? Racial discrimination by another? He answered them all.

Members assured Mr. Bakulsky privately that he had given them a desire to visit Israel.

The conference raised a number of searching questions which will certainly be taken back to the locals. What happens to unemployed money collected for foreign aid? Since government money for that purpose goes principally to the military or to the navy, what happens to the labour force? Should labour have an autonomous programme of its own? Should there be a labour party? Should labour have an autonomous movement to govern government money for technical assistance programs, instead of doing it out as a private support of U.S. policy, as it is sometimes used?

A practical suggestion arising from the talk of R.M. Ryan for the Pakistan was for U.S. unions to send the Pakistan labour movement a printing press.

City Claims IL5,000 Bond from Builders

The Jerusalem Municipality yesterday filed a IL5,000 suit against the Israel Building and Construction company for its failure to build a public garden in a housing project in compliance with a building licence. The Municipality, in submitting its claim to the Jerusalem District Court, stated that it issued the building licence to the company with the expressed condition that the garden be built or that the company forfeit a IL5,000 guarantee.

The Municipality is now demanding that the four managers of the company forfeit the bond in compliance with the agreement.

UNESCO STIPENDS FOR SCHOOL INSPECTOR

UNESCO has awarded two or three fellowships enabling inspectors of elementary schools in Israel to spend four to six months on study tours in a European country. During the school year 1955/56, Dr. Avior, Director General of the Ministry of Culture and Education, has announced.

Candidates are obliged to know either English or French, and will be chosen by the Ministry's Training Committee (Vasili Hishalmah), headed by Dr. A. Arnon, the chief inspector.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 6:30 p.m. today and ends at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: H'el: Dvirim 47, 26-31, 37. Haftara: Yeshayahu 54:11-33.

JERUSALEM
Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 7:30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat: 8 p.m. Mincha: 1 & 6:30 p.m. Arvit: 8 p.m. Sunset: 7:15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat: 8:30 a.m. Midrashim - Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp.

Adat Yisrael Congregation: Shabbat Orphan House, Jafa Road: Tomorrow at 8:30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Italian Synagogue (Hilal St.): Tonight: 7:30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat: 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV
Beit Yisrael (6 Dinstein Road): Tonight: 7:30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat: 8 a.m. Mincha: 1 & 6:30 p.m. Arvit: 8 p.m. Sunset: 7:15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat: 8:30 a.m. Midrashim - Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp.

RAVAT GAN
Hatsheba Synagogue: Tonight: 7:30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat: 8 a.m. Mincha: 7:30 p.m. Arvit: 8:30 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY
JERUSALEM: Dr. R. Abelson, 19 Ushishkin, 2007. Dr. A. Kautz, 20 Ushishkin, 2007. Dr. S. Tzoref, 130 King George, 2005.

TOMORROW
JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 6147. Dr. B. Strauss, 11 Arlosoroff, 6147. Dr. S. Tzoref, 130 King George, 2005.

U.S. GOLFERS WIN INT'L CUP MATCH
NILES, Illinois, Thursday (Reuter). - United States golfers won six of their eight singles matches against overseas opponents here yesterday to win the 120-day International Cup match by 8 1/2 points to 3 1/2.

On the first day, the U.S. established a lead of 2 1/2 points to 1 1/2 by winning four games.

Peter Thomson, Australia's British Open champion, beat Tony Haigney, an Argentine, to win the only overseas winners.

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Notices to the Public

The Office of the Sargent-at-Arms of the Knesset wishes to announce the opening session of the Third Knesset, which will take place on Monday, August 15, 1955, at 4 p.m.

Due to the limited number of places available to the public in the balcony of the present building, tickets for seats and standing room will be issued by the clerk from 9 to 10 only on the morning of the opening. (The distribution of the tickets will be from the window under the entrance to the balcony.)

Because of the lack of space no reservations will be accepted.

Members of the Knesset who wish to invite a guest are requested to contact their party factions.

The doors will be closed ten minutes before the opening of the session, and will remain closed until the President leaves the Knesset chamber.

Tonight, the eve of Shabbat "Bech" the traditional gathering (tevat) will be held at the Israel Hotel, Rehov Yona Hanavi, Tel Aviv. The participation of rabbis from the United States and Dr. S. Kahana, Director General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, the gathering will be devoted to problems relating to the traditional ties between Israel and the Diaspora.

Roshan Year will be the subject of a lecture, which will be held at 8 p.m. at the Savoy Hotel, Rehov Giv'at, Tel Aviv.

On Monday, August 15, 1955, a pilgrimage will be made to the grave of the Rambam in Tiberias.

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Satellites Will Serve Science, Weather, Space Travel

Geneva Opens a New Dimension

By LEA BEN-DOR

BLUEPRINTS for nuclear power have been distributed by the United States at the Geneva Conference on the Atomic Bomb. The material has been made available that a few months ago would have been among America's most carefully guarded secrets. The atom bomb in all its forms has for the time being been relegated to the attic of the mind.

Up to recently, many people had been sceptical concerning atomic power, and unwilling to believe that it will be available in a year or two, and a commonplace in five. Probably few of them realize how much faster the work on the atom bomb went in its final stages than had been expected. It was only in 1945 that the late Professor Einstein advised Roosevelt that a fission bomb was quite feasible, and he supported it as a military investment. A few years later, Prof. Oppenheimer, who had been publicizing the possibility of a hydrogen bomb, became a public enemy for advising against concentration on the hydrogen bomb, because at that time he believed it would take another dozen years to complete.

All the people that matter in this respect now have a hydrogen bomb, and nobody really wants a cobalt block-buster, because there is no waste space large enough in the world to try it out safely, or even to store it. If all the trained manpower that has been concentrated on the double job of making better atom bombs and keeping their methods secret can now be released and applied to the production of nuclear power, and even a small part of the results are pooled, progress may be astonishingly fast. Even Israel may have enough atomic power long before the Jordan water problem is solved, and the new Jordan power station built.

It is likely that the U.S. announcement that it was intended to launch a small space satellite, made two weeks ago, was carefully timed to take place before the new and far more significant declarations on power stations. But even this unimportant announcement would have taken place but for the sudden decision, if not actually to call the cold war off, then certainly to make it less than a new and unprecedented fashion.

Basketball in the Sky
Compared to the pooling of information for the launching of small satellites is of little matter, for the satellite will have no military or economic value. Not till the satellite can be manned will it acquire any serious military significance. But while the new source of power will in the end save the inhabitants of the earth from dying of cold and starvation when they have used up all their coal and oil, the little basketball in the sky is the first realistic step towards the closer study of the planets.

The observation of sun spots and sun storms may help predict magnetic storms and weather changes on earth. It is expected that the satellite will be shot up into the sky by a three-stage rocket. This will consist of a bottom section adapted to carrying the entire assembly through the first, dense 80 or 100 km. stratosphere; this is burnt out, the empty casing will drop away and release the second rocket, which will rise through the upper stratosphere from the vertical; when the planned height has been reached this rocket also will have burnt out and will fall away, leaving the third and final rocket to give the small 50 kg. sphere its last terrific acceleration in almost airless, resistance-less space.

Even at this distance, the drag of the earth's gravity is potent and will bring the satellite back unless its own speed is sufficient to balance the downward pull. It has been calculated that a speed of about 28,000 km. an hour at right angles to the force of gravity will just about do the trick. Without gravity, it would fly off into space; with its own motion, it would simply drop down like a stone.

At the estimated height and speed, the little satellite will circle the earth once every 90 minutes and, because the earth spins in a different plane within its orbit, the satellite will pass over every part of the earth's surface. It will move from the North Pole across the Equator to South Pole and up the other side, then back to the North Pole, and so on, in a continuous spiral round the path which the earth describes round the sun.

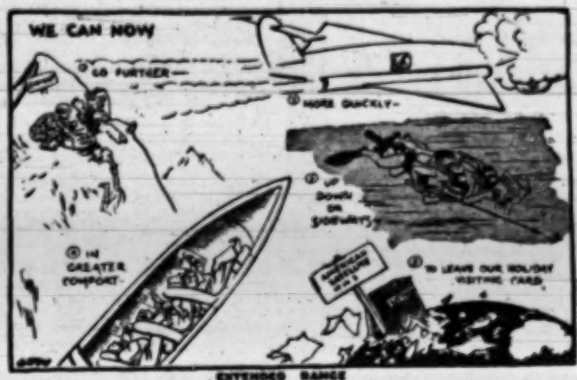
The satellite is certain to be visible with a telescope, and close down and dusk may be visible to the naked eye like a small moon, if it catches a ray of the setting or rising sun.

Space Travel Next
There is no prospect of the device returning to earth once it has reached the planned height, for it will be burnt up and consumed by the friction of the air on its way down like a meteorite. But there is a further purpose to the satellite, and it is a more important one. It is intended to be used to observe the conditions in the near-space region in which it will travel. It may make it possible to send instruments and more sensitive instruments and to pave the way for pressurized rockets able to take human observers up to reasonable prospects of being able to bring him down again.

Up to now, rabbits and a monkey have been up to about 68 kilometers in a rocket, and have returned apparently unharmed but also, unable to report much of their trip.

The MOLE (Minimum Orbital Unmanned Satellite of Earth), which was planned by Professor Fred Singer of Maryland University, is a rocket, and is likely to be used in the first satellite experiments, and will cost about \$10m. to build.

IN the beginning God created the heaven and the earth, then the Russians and the Americans divided the earth between them, and the Russians decided to divide the heaven and sprinkle it with their own stars. We understand that in a matter of a year or two, the first two man-made stars will be launched into space with bottles of, respectively, Russian and American champagne. One of the new stars will be called the MARIYA X-9500 and the other MARIYA X-9503. For a while yet these stars will not be in the sky, but it is almost certain that within a few years a small customs official will be stationed on each of the small stars, with the luggage of those ascending into heaven. Meanwhile both stars will be equipped with gramophones and loudspeakers. The Russian satellite will play records for its satellite stars with speeches about people's democracy, social realism and freedom of movement around the earth, while the American hi-fidelity machine will



and dispatch. If it succeeds there will be bigger and better missiles as soon as it proves possible to send men up to those heights. It may be possible to construct the space platform that has been envisaged not only by science fiction writers but by space flight researchers. Probably it would be brought in sections by rockets and put together in the void. It also, would need a rocket engine to give it the direction and speed needed before it can be drawn into the earth's orbit and begin to spin as a satellite. Then, from a platform of this kind, the real space rockets would have to be launched, in order to avoid the trouble of some journey through the atmosphere. The crew would probably be fed on algae that would multiply very rapidly in the powerful radiation of the sun.

Moonroting
The first of the manned rockets would be likely to attempt to circle the moon, a project of particular interest for the flight enthusiasts, for this satellite rotates in such a way that the earth-bound always see only one side, and it is an ancient tradition that there may be all kinds of mysteries and surprises on the concealed hemisphere.

There will not be any shortage of volunteers for the early trips, for the interplanetary societies of a number of countries already have long lists of reservations for the first trip. The visit to the moon is expected to take five days one way, or 13 days for the round trip, including the back trip. While the present rocket, or in the first few months of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization. He has in the past, many years, been some of the small boys who are wearing goldfish-bowl space helmets in the United States today will live to wear the real thing.

Those are estimates of time that would not have frightened Columbus, and they will not stop his descendants. It will not take many years, perhaps, for some of the small boys who are wearing goldfish-bowl space helmets in the United States today will live to wear the real thing.

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THE PRESS CONFERS WITH MR. NEHRU

By PHILIP DEANE

REPORTS from Washington often deal with President Eisenhower's reaction to Press conferences. These reports from Washington always sound exciting. It must be fun, we tell ourselves, to be in Delhi, to attend a Press conference and get the first hint of a major change in policy, or an indication of whether President Eisenhower will run for a second term. With Mr. Nehru we are not so favoured. First, his policy is so unchangeable that it is almost impossible to guess his answers to any particular question can be pretty accurately predicted. Then, there are too many questions on matters with which he should not have to deal personally. These take up time, and there is a constant danger of following up a theme. Still, we have our compensations.

As in Washington there is a ritual to which one gets accustomed. A Nehru Press conference is a Sunday treat for many junior information officers who are terribly thrilled at the thought of exchanging salutations with the great man, after arranging the necessary "non-alignments".

Before Mr. Nehru comes in, his foreign affairs aides turn up and take a place in the row of seats behind him. For weeks after, they will quote the Prime Minister in answer to any question. No one can say that India speaks with one voice. The great man himself comes in usually exactly on time, immaculate and smart in his light blue quarter coat and light trousers, a rose always stuck in his buttonhole.

Sometimes Mr. Nehru has something on his mind and makes a long speech. At other times he prefers to answer questions. Usually colleagues who we all know have already sent telegrams quoting Mr. Nehru in advance, gets up and with leading questions, to provoke the quotations he has already given. He often succeeds.

Properly provoked, the Prime Minister can be relied upon to answer along certain lines. Thus, though he often is accused of being inconsistent, he is, in fact, perhaps the most consistent among the heads of Government in office.

Currently, he is in a mellow mood towards the United States. This was not so before or immediately after the Indian independence, or in the first few months of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization. He has in the past, many years, been some of the small boys who are wearing goldfish-bowl space helmets in the United States today will live to wear the real thing.

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posed nothing specific in his current mediation attempts. A crack paratroop division rather than a police force. Its training, efficiency, physical prowess, does not seem in any respect to lag behind that of the red berets. But when I went down with them among the winding streets and alleyways close to the Old City wall and observed the boys chatting with the kids and elderly ladies — joking, laughing, asking (apparently) irrelevant questions (meant to investigate suspicious movements on the walls); when I noted how they (steel helmets, rifles and bayonets, Bren gun on

Neutrality Growing
Mr. Nehru, in fact, thinks that the Arab situation is a neutral belt in Europe. He believes, as it is developing in Asia, Neutrality is growing well in his opinion. It is in his brainchild, and he is pleased with it. He is smart in his light blue quarter coat and light trousers, a rose always stuck in his buttonhole.

Things might go wrong of course; the mood might change. Mr. Nehru has a fine capacity for anger at Press conferences. Usually colleagues who we all know have already sent telegrams quoting Mr. Nehru in advance, gets up and with leading questions, to provoke the quotations he has already given. He often succeeds.

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FRONTIER POLICE WHO RESEMBLE PARATROOPS

Guarding Jerusalem's Borders

By H. ARVAY

THE Border Police resembles a crack paratroop division rather than a police force. Its training, efficiency, physical prowess, does not seem in any respect to lag behind that of the red berets. But when I went down with them among the winding streets and alleyways close to the Old City wall and observed the boys chatting with the kids and elderly ladies — joking, laughing, asking (apparently) irrelevant questions (meant to investigate suspicious movements on the walls); when I noted how they (steel helmets, rifles and bayonets, Bren gun on



A corridor settler talks to Lieutenant A. Photo by Mirin-Yaron

IKE ABOVE POLITICS

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON, (AP) — PRESIDENT Eisenhower now appears to occupy a position unique in American history. He seems invulnerable to criticism; indeed to criticism he bitterly resists. He is now a new sort of political suicide; he has reached a position where he stands above politics and any failures in his administration are blamed on the failure of his advisers. In the popular mind he is now firmly entrenched as a great man, a wise ruler and a good friend.

This, of course, has caused him dismay and uncertainty in the opposition. Democrats who are faced with the vulgar business of winning a Presidential election in 1960.

In this election, their chief hope seems to lie in the possibility that the President may prefer to retire to his Gettysburg farm rather than run for a second term. And it seems clear that if some feeble Democrat were running against an equally feeble Republican, the Democrats would have every reason to count on success.

Consider my ticket. I am a 1954 Congressional election gave the Democrats the biggest proportion of the popular vote since the Republicans crashed in the depression year of 1928. And in that election Mr. Eisenhower was the first President whose Party lost control of both Houses of Congress in the first

election after his own election to a first term in the White House. Since 1952, when Mr. Eisenhower was elected, Democrats have won nine State governorships and lost none. In the 1952 elections Mr. Adlai Stevenson lost three of the traditionally "solid" Southern States to Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Stevenson's administration was blamed on the failure of his advisers. In the popular mind he is now firmly entrenched as a great man, a wise ruler and a good friend.

There are plenty of voters dissatisfied with parts of the Republican programme. There are the farmers, citizens hungry for electric power who object to the Republican emphasis on private enterprise in this domain; there are workers and small business men who feel they have not had a fair share of the national prosperity; there are new citizens appalled by the narrow interpretation of the immigration laws that have cut down the flow of immigrants from the old countries. But it still does not amount to a probable defeat for Mr. Eisenhower.

So a curious situation may well arise if the present prosperity, at home and abroad, continues. It is now possible that in the 1956 elections the Democrats may secure a majority in both Houses of Congress. But it also appears a bet — so safe as to be uninteresting — that Mr. Eisenhower would be returned as a Republican President again.

At night the settlers themselves stand guard. Without their vigilance there would certainly not be enough Frontier Police to serve as a protective screen. But the most important part of the Frontier Guard's work is done at night. The next day, I was told, some of them would be on train guard duty, escorting passengers down to Hartuv and back. Others would go to the rifle range — their training is never considered complete.

I stayed with them far into the night, with a hushed stepping softly on foot patrol in the distance the glitter of lights from the Capital began to shrink. The city slept calmly, farmers in the Corridor settled down to rest from the day's labour, and a heavily laden freight train rumbled and wheezed safely through the canyon.

Keeping out of the way I watched our platoon inspecting an abandoned house suspected of serving as a shelter to marauders. They advanced, well spaced out, under potential cover of a machine gun. This time the building was empty. Then we travelled along the "railway tracks" in a routine check-up. With the burning sun already high, we made "perimeter examinations" of two Corridor settlements whose farmers, peacefully sowing rocks and turning the soil, waved to us with a friendly smile of appreciation.

The policemen returned the greeting and I felt a strong spirit of mutual respect. At night the settlers themselves stand guard. Without their vigilance there would certainly not be enough Frontier Police to serve as a protective screen. But the most important part of the Frontier Guard's work is done at night. The next day, I was told, some of them would be on train guard duty, escorting passengers down to Hartuv and back. Others would go to the rifle range — their training is never considered complete.

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Volcanoes on Mars

VOLCANOES on Mars apparently erupt about as frequently as those on earth, Dr. Dean B. McLaughlin of the University of Michigan recently told the American Astronomical Society. He said that the Martian surface, he believes, results from deposits of drifting volcanic ash falling out in the pattern of the prevailing winds which "behave precisely like the well-known monsoons of India."

Several prominent changes have occurred on the Martian surface over the last 100 years, Dr. McLaughlin found from a study of observations made of the planet by other astronomers. Four of these could be explained only by volcanic action at a definite location. In three of them, a large dark spot is now visible where no such spot was visible at an earlier date.

From all four volcanoes, Dr. McLaughlin's historical research showed, dark markings have spread out in the direction to be expected from monsoon-like winds. These markings were horn-shaped, curving as expected from the planet's rotation, to the right in the Northern Hemisphere, and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere.

Each dark spot on Mars is "not as great as those of large terrestrial eruptions," but patterns that look like ash have been seen on Mars. These only the winds drift off about, later settling in with dust or a new layer of ash.

Since only a thin film of ash is needed to change the surface color of Mars, Dr. McLaughlin said, "Martian volcanic activity seems to be similar in magnitude to that on the earth."

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

End of Season

THE "New Studio" is closing its first season with an exhibition of watercolours and sketches by Melita Shiffer. This little new gallery, operating with limited means, has proved its value in the meagre art life of the Capital since the last year, and we must wish the studio the material success it amply deserves.

This time Melita Shiffer exhibits watercolours in a new, semi-primitive and rather graphic style. Her Parisian sketches try rather too sedulously to catch the essence of Parisian life. We preferred some of her local subjects, such as the "Little Zion" and "Said." Her gifts, we believe, are pictorial rather than graphic. Thus, the gouaches "Girls with Flowers" and the "Yarkon" and the "Large Tree" are more successful, more convincing, in their impressionist quality than her French sketches.

The Jerusalem Artists' House is closed until further notice.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS—4. Side together. 7. He has to sit up. 10. It's made with sugar. 11. But a boy. 12. It's made with sugar. 13. But a boy. 14. It's made with sugar. 15. But a boy. 16. It's made with sugar. 17. But a boy. 18. It's made with sugar. 19. But a boy. 20. It's made with sugar. 21. But a boy. 22. It's made with sugar. 23. But a boy. 24. It's made with sugar. 25. But a boy. 26. It's made with sugar. 27. But a boy. 28. It's made with sugar. 29. But a boy. 30. It's made with sugar. 31. But a boy. 32. It's made with sugar. 33. But a boy. 34. It's made with sugar. 35. But a boy. 36. It's made with sugar. 37. But a boy. 38. It's made with sugar. 39. But a boy. 40. It's made with sugar. 41. But a boy. 42. It's made with sugar. 43. But a boy. 44. It's made with sugar. 45. But a boy. 46. It's made with sugar. 47. But a boy. 48. It's made with sugar. 49. But a boy. 50. It's made with sugar. 51. But a boy. 52. It's made with sugar. 53. But a boy. 54. It's made with sugar. 55. But a boy. 56. It's made with sugar. 57. But a boy. 58. It's made with sugar. 59. But a boy. 60. It's made with sugar. 61. But a boy. 62. It's made with sugar. 63. But a boy. 64. It's made with sugar. 65. But a boy. 66. It's made with sugar. 67. But a boy. 68. It's made with sugar. 69. But a boy. 70. It's made with sugar. 71. But a boy. 72. It's made with sugar. 73. But a boy. 74. It's made with sugar. 75. But a boy. 76. It's made with sugar. 77. But a boy. 78. It's made with sugar. 79. But a boy. 80. It's made with sugar. 81. But a boy. 82. It's made with sugar. 83. But a boy. 84. It's made with sugar. 85. But a boy. 86. It's made with sugar. 87. But a boy. 88. It's made with sugar. 89. But a boy. 90. It's made with sugar. 91. But a boy. 92. It's made with sugar. 93. But a boy. 94. It's made with sugar. 95. But a boy. 96. It's made with sugar. 97. But a boy. 98. It's made with sugar. 99. But a boy. 100. It's made with sugar.

ON THE AIR

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4.30 p.m. 4.30 p.m. 4.30 p.m.
5.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m.
6.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.
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EGYPT HAS TOO MANY ANTIQUITIES

By G. M. MARASHIAN

CAIRO, (NANA). —

EGYPT today is confronted

with a "desperate" problem

unique among nations: so much

wealth is being discovered in her

ancient tombs and temples that

unless the government takes

emergency action, Egyptologists

fear, much of the material will

disintegrate, or even get lost

again — perhaps for a few

thousand more years.

Disposing of the "surplus" anti-

quities, the Egyptian Govern-

ment has been informed, is be-

coming more difficult than find-

ing the items in the first place.

Cairo's vast Museum of Antiqui-

ties, best known for its collec-

tion of Tut-Ankh-Amen's golden

treasures, is "crowded" with the

relics, from deep basements to

the roof. Dimly lit corridors,

vaults, galleries and halls have

been stuffed with so much of the

paraphernalia that Egyptolo-

gists consider documentation

arrangement and labelling as hu-

manly impossible.

Thousands of valuable objects

— including mummies, mummy

cases and carvings — discovered

through the untiring efforts

of archaeologists, often at the

risk of life and limb, have been

buried again in store-rooms and

even tombs or left in the ele-

ments to rot. Egypt's archaeolo-

gists have called the situation

"desperate" and asked for finan-

cial assistance to reserve or

dispose of the excess historical

wealth.

The Egyptian Government is

planning to add several new

wings to the Cairo Museum. Ex-

perts are also thinking of es-

tablishing branch museums to

collect the treasures of the area

near ancient temples and dead

cities where tens of thousands of

treasures every year. Despite

these steps, however, the Antiqui-

ties Department will not be able

to dispose of all the accumu-

lated wealth on its hands. There

is only one solution according

to department officials: to dis-

tribute the surplus antiquities

throughout the museums of the

world and sell the rest to tour-

ists and private collectors, af-

ter completing double series of

collections at home.

Egyptian law is bound to be-

come an obstacle to this plan,

however. Under legal regula-

tions, all antiquities in Egypt

are the property of the Govern-

ment. The law also provides that

every object of beauty and his-

torical value should be preserved

in the Antiquities Museum, even

if it is not exposed.

Nationalistic Egyptians jealously

guard their ancient treas-

ures. They even make claims

on some of the Egyptian mu-

seums that have found their way

to museums abroad. Frequent

demands are made by Egyptian

authorities to return the objects

of the beautiful Queen Ne-

fertiti from the Berlin Museum,

but these have so far gone un-

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CHESS

August 12, 1955

Problem No. 304

E. Pesta, Oporto, Spain

Specialty composed for

The Jerusalem Post

White to move

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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BONN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AT CROSSROADS

By **OMER ANDERSON**

BONN, (NANA). —

THE decision which will have the most critical effect on Germany's immediate future is being made in the Black Forest, where Erich Ollenhauer, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, (SPD) is vacationing.

Ollenhauer's problem is whether to continue his rear-guard fight against German reunification, with the contention that it would lead to a Russian-dominated Germany, or to join with Adenauer in a bi-partisan policy on German unity. In any case, today the Social Democrats, representing roughly Ollenhauer's 25 per cent of the West German vote, are in opposition to the German Government's adoption of a rearmament implementation measure.

Whatever Ollenhauer's decision, he will reach it with a heavy heart, and only after consulting the dispassionate members of his radical wing of his month-long party structure. For he is both a politician and a philosopher.

His own party, if not outside. He has been a self-styled SPD functionary, of serving society rather than the party. He is a socialist, but his SPD leadership, with his thick, shell-stained spectacles, his shabby figure and his folksy manner, is a caricature of Germany's little man.

When Ollenhauer accepted leadership of West Germany's Social Democrats at Dortmund in 1962, he made a small figure against a mural-sized portrait of Adolf Hitler, the party's de facto leader. And he has run the party since, as though, Schumacher's brooding shadow, Dr. Schumacher and Otto Grotewohl, who came from Berlin.

Dr. Schumacher, representing the SPD's "left" wing, a ground, demanded a thorough reorganization of the party structure. Grotewohl, the SPD's "right" wing, argued for the SPD's "right" wing, the German Communist Party, to form a "Socialist Unity Party." Ollenhauer, speaking for the party's "middle" wing, supported Dr. Schumacher.

Grotewohl returned to Berlin, where he merged the Soviet zone SPD with the German Communist Party. The German Communist Party became titular head of the SPD, but deferred to Dr. Schumacher. He had often remarked in England: "When we return, we shall be the party of the future."

Party profiles picture Ollenhauer, in shirt-sleeves, romping with old party cronies in the kitchen of his four-family flat on Bonn's Venusberg. They tell of his fondness for a good cigar and a glass of beer; his happy marriage to a woman named Anna; and his thumbs-in-vest oratorical posture.

Ollenhauer is not an ideal man and never has made a conspicuous effort to be one. He is rated as an expert administrator, an efficient administrator of policy and an able tactician.

Ollenhauer was born in Magdeburg, the son of a mason and a Jewish mother. When he left school at the age of 14 to begin a salesman's apprenticeship, his father already was fighting with the Kaiser's troops in World War I.

In 1918, young Ollenhauer entered the Social Youth movement and two years later, the Social Democratic Party. He was a salesman's career, in 1919, he began writing for the SPD newspaper "Volksstimme," in Magdeburg.

In 1920, he moved to Berlin

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THIS WEEK...

Security

The Gaza border talks at Kilometer 95 were put off for ten days after the Egyptians had rejected the stand of the Israeli delegation and General Burna on direct telephone contact between area commanders and on the optional attendance of U.N. observers at commanders' meetings. UNRWA supplies aboard the Syrian vessel Feisal, detained deep in Israeli waters while on its way to the Gaza Strip, were sent on by land. The four-man crew was held.

Parties and Politics

At a four-man conference in Jerusalem, Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrachi were reunited after 30 years. As exploratory talks went on between the parties to discuss national and municipal coalition possibilities, Mr. Ben Gurion, who was expected to be asked to form a Government, thought that a broad coalition might be possible.

Economy

The Guri Commission submitted to the Government the second part of its report on civil service and pay, in which it recommended bonuses to senior grades and lifting the present 9-1-1 ceiling. The Coordinating Committee of the professionals' unions declared that the proposals were not far-reaching enough. Official food prices were widely ignored during the first week of new controls, with supplies plentiful only at free prices.

Development

At the International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy, the Israeli Delegation outlined the process by which uranium was extracted here from phosphate ores and disclosed plans to have atomic piles in this country within four years.

Culture

The Bar-Ilan University, a religious-sponsored institution of higher learning for laymen, was dedicated near Be'er Sheva. The World Hebrew Union held its congress in Jerusalem. The Department of Antiquities announced the discovery of burial caves at Tzfat Hacarmel and of scores of additional sarcophagi at Beit Shearim.

Bill O'Dwyer's Report

EFFORTS TO SAVE HUNGARIAN JEWS

By a Special Correspondent

NEW YORK.

THE measures undertaken by the allied powers in an effort to save Hungarian Jews from the Nazis — and the difficulties involved in any rescue attempt — have been put on record by a soldier politician, Bill O'Dwyer, former Brigadier General in the U.S. Army, former Mayor of New York, and former United States Ambassador to Mexico, where he is now living.

O'Dwyer's report on the saving of Jews resulted from his service, as a general, in charge of President Roosevelt's War Refugee Board. Describing his agency's efforts to save Hungarian Jews, he reported that the situation had demanded the use of every resource and technique developed for the rescue of people in the hands of the enemy.

As the German Army overran Hungary in May, 1944, reports of tricked through of a wave of violent persecutions of the Jews, and O'Dwyer's War Refugee Board geared its programmes to meet the emergency.

But, Mr. O'Dwyer observed, "direct rescue was difficult from Hungary — which was surrounded by Nazi-controlled territory. Intense psychological pressures were therefore exerted on the authorities and people of Hungary." These included stern

warnings by President Roosevelt, by the Congress, the Secretary of State, by Archbishop Spellman and other prominent American leaders. At the same time, he made it clear that the governments to offer havens to Hungarian Jews and to inform the Nazis of their willingness to receive the Jews. Neutral Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal were urged to issue protective citizenship to the Jews.

It was the Hungarian situation that was the most heroic — and tragic — episode of the time. Raoul Wallenberg, a young Swedish businessman, volunteered to go to Hungary for the War Refugee Board in an effort to rescue and help the Jews. The Swedish Government cooperated fully. They gave him diplomatic status and despatched him to Budapest. O'Dwyer's agency gave him a detailed plan of action and he was able to carry out a notable campaign on behalf of Hungarian Jews.

Wallenberg issued Swedish protective passports for better than 100,000 Jews. He secured extra buildings as official Swedish quarters in order to give the protection of extra-territoriality to several hundred rabbis and communal leaders. This fearless young Swede kept pressing the Hungarian authorities for better treatment of the Jews and managed to have thousands brought back to Budapest from forced labour camps. In all, Mr. O'Dwyer reported, approximately 20,000 Jews received the safety of Swedish protection in Hungary.

But, Mr. O'Dwyer reported, "the most heroic episode of the time was the rescue of the Jews in Hungary. Wallenberg was reported missing early in 1945 and news of his death came in June of that year."

Mr. O'Dwyer's report was made in a message in July, 1944, through the medium of the United States to the Government of the United States and Great Britain that Hungary was a neutral country. However, certain categories of Jews. This offer in effect said "we will permit Jews to leave Hungary if the United States and Great Britain will take care of them." It was publicly accepted by the United States and the British Government but no Jews were ever formally released by the German-controlled "Hungary."

Resistance Groups

Despite the difficulties in effecting direct rescue from Hungary, the War Refugee Board continued its efforts to assist underground rescue operations by developing avenues of escape and finding means of refuge in neutral and Allied territories. In addition, funds from America were transferred to Hungary via Switzerland and Sweden to keep Jews in hiding to sustain their pending rescue or liberation, and to finance the rescue work of resistance groups in Rumania and Slovakia. These groups, Mr. O'Dwyer said, helped thousands to escape from Hungary through underground channels, one of them being through territory controlled by the Yugoslav partisans. But, New York's former Mayor added, the Gestapo deported to Nazi Germany the Jews of Hungary until the Russian armies defeated the Germans in that area... at that time, there were only 100,000 Jews left in Hungary.

His New Majesty

A cute little thing, the Atom, a superb servant, a rotten master, Potential source of endless bliss And of unsurpassed disaster.

A nod — and the world in prosperity wallows, A wink — and miseries to places are blown, For a nice summing-up of the theme I refer you To a sharper quip than my own:

'A' is for Atom, And if it's turned loose The twenty-five other letters Will be of no use."

ABRAHAM BIRMAN

Rambler's Notebook

TWO VANISHING TRADES

FOR many years, I have been combining the job of a professional Rambler with that of an amateur P.D.A. (People's Daily Assistant) Inspector. Thus, for whatever reasons I visit an outpost of our little empire, my attention will be divided between the sight and the health of its four-legged population.

With deep satisfaction, I am able to state that as far as draught animals are concerned, the improvement since the establishment of the State is enormous. One can spend half a day in Be'er Sheva without finding one donkey with a pack saddle sore, or one underfed horse with the scars of cruel beating, while in the old days they had to be led in their dozens to the mobile clinic. Without generalizing that all our farmers or cart-drivers are born animal lovers, one has to acknowledge that all over the country the horses, mules and donkeys are now treated as valuable possessions that have to be cared for like cars or tractors.

The great majority of Israel's horses mules and donkeys look healthy and well-fed today, many of them even look curly-combed. But this does not go for the whole body, the care for their essential working parts, the hooves, has alarmingly deteriorated since the time of the Mandate. Most of our donkeys are inadequately shod, and nobody seems to care if one or two of these shoes are lost. The hooves of most of the horses have obviously not been cared for by a farrier for years. The stink of their sties is often so strong that no old horse-punner need lift the leg to diagnose a disease apt to disable a valuable animal within a few years. The expensive, imported, rubber-soled shoes years ago have clearly never been taken to a farrier since they came.

The reason for such a state of affairs which, quite apart from the humane point of view, is a waste of money, is the recognition of its financial difficulties but most of the medical men who came to Israel voluntarily arrived here rather to enrich than to be enriched, and have found satisfaction in other than purely material rewards.

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Readers' Letters

ELECTRICITY BILL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Among the nicest of my numerous creditors I have always counted Rubenberg. There was a gentleman's agreement between us that he would work out smoothly, as follows: Some time in, for instance, June, the collector would come and ask me for the electricity bill for May, and receive payment for April. That went on for years and everybody was happy.

But one day I got a nasty-looking registered letter, whose contents were even nastier than its looks. It started: "Within three days electricity will be cut off without additional warning etc. I was aghast and asked my neighbours: 'What's happened to that nice Rubenberg?' They shrugged their shoulders. 'Didn't you know?' The Government has taken over."

Now I don't like to hear anybody say something against the Government for my husband is winning our bread in its service — not much butter on it though, but bread anyway. I am sure there must be a terrible mistake! First of all, they could not have sent me such a rude letter with campaigns for politeness under way all the time for Government officials. Secondly, how could they possibly expect somebody to pay a bill for electricity in May before he even got his May salary?

Yours, etc., Rehovot, July 17, U.S.

Electric Corporation Replies

Sir, — We are sorry that, as your correspondent prefers to remain anonymous we have no possibility of enquiring into the details of this particular case. As a general rule, however, if the collector on his rounds finds nobody in, or if, for any reason, the bill is presented in a not settled right away, he leaves a note at the premises stating that the Corporation's offices within seven days. When necessary, this is later followed up by a notice sent by registered post, demanding payment within three days. Between the meter reading in which the bill is based and the collector's call, some two to four weeks generally elapse, and in most cases the bill is for electricity used during the two months preceding the meter-reading date. It cannot therefore

Heroic Episode

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